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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1871. NO. 127.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Discontinued.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the paper so taken.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Currency Balance in the Treasury.

Mr. Boutwell's Reasons for Retaining It—Competitive Examination for Military and Naval Appointments—Business Transacted by the Senate, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1871.

The Currency Balance.

Secretary Boutwell, in conversation recently with gentlemen from New York who disagree with him as to the policy of retaining in the Treasury a currency of about twenty-five million dollars, replied to their criticisms that this unusually large balance is necessary in order to provide for the redemption of the forty-five million dollars' worth of three per cent. certificates to be retired by the act of July 12, 1870. These certificates, he says, are liable to be presented at any time, and the Government, like any other debtor who has out heavy liabilities payable at sight, must keep on hand funds available for that purpose. As the currency receipts are much diminished, the only way in which the payment of these can be provided for is holding this large balance or by selling gold to raise the money as it is needed. Secretary Boutwell adds that this large balance injures no one but the Government, and that only by a loss of interest. Any other plan, he thinks, would be a derangement of the financial machinery of the country, and result in far greater loss.

In the Senate to-day the Finance Committee reported favorably the House bill to relieve the collector of the port of Baltimore from the payment of certain moneys embezzled by some of his subordinates, and expended in riotous living. Mr. Howe suggested the passage of a general law relieving all government officers from liability to account for the public moneys in their custody. No action was had on the bill.

Competitive Examination.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for a competitive examination of all applicants for admission to the naval and military academies.

The Pennsylvania Appropriation Bill

Was reported by Mr. Cole, and the most important amendment is to increase the Pacific Mail Steamship Company subsidy to one million dollars yearly.

Adverse Report.

An adverse report was made by the Finance Committee on the House bill allowing the importation free of duty of merchandise to be sold at fairs for the benefit of the collection of Mr. Grimball's means. Mr. Sherman said, that it was impracticable to carry out the purpose desired.

The remarks of Mr. Trumbull on one of the numerous bills now pending to create additional judicial districts, are worthy of attention, as showing the growing tendency to enact large and unnecessary expenditures merely for the accommodation of a few lawyers.

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Mr. FENTON presented a remonstrance from New York merchants and others against subsidies of all kinds.

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Mr. LOGAN agreed in favor of the punishment of the first class. One of the boys was from his own town, and had been appointed by him.

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A bill from the House authorizing the Lawrence Sub-school District of Allegheny to give eight per cent. in moneys loaned, was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Private Calendar Day.

The following House bills were considered: Dating the stay of executions in Allegheny Common Pleas from the date of the writ, as in the District Court. Objected to by Mr. Wilkinson.

Making legal and valid the capital stock of the Ligonier Valley Railroad Company, although the full dollars were not paid in at the time the subscriptions were made. Passed.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company. Passed.

Changing the name of the Ligonier and Latrobe to the Ligonier Valley Railway, changing the terminus to Latrobe, and appointing new commissioners. Passed.

Paying Benjamin Singerly five dollars per volume for printing the Reports of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Objected to by Mr. Smith, of Dauphin.

The following Senate bills were considered:

Authorizing corporations formed for the purpose of purchase the stock and purchase the bonds of the American Steamship Company. Passed.

Authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to subscribe or purchase the capital stock and guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the American Steamship Company. Passed.

Supplement increasing the number of Directors of the Pittsburgh Masonic Deposit Savings Bank to thirteen. Passed.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Cash Insurance Company, authorizing them to deal in promissory notes and other negotiable paper, and loan money. Passed.

Authorizing McKeesport to levy on precinct borough tax. Passed.

Extending the limits of Indiana Borough. Passed.

Changing the name of the Buffalo and Washington to the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway Company. Passed.

THE KU-KLUX.

Outrage in Union County, S. C.

Ten Prisoners Taken from the Jail, Six of Them Shot, Two Hung, and Two Missing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 14.—Much excitement prevails in Columbia, S. C., owing to the outrages of the Ku-Klux in the upper counties. A body of five hundred masked horsemen surrounded the jail in Union county Sunday night, took the jailor, and took out ten negro prisoners confined on charges of murder and arson. Six of these were shot, two hung and two are missing. The pretext for the crime was that the prisoners were about to be removed to Columbia on a writ of *habeas corpus*. There is much indignation at the lynching prevailing among the masses of the people, without regard to party.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Fire on Monday Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., February 14, 1871.

A fire broke out last night in the New Brighton *Herald* office, on the south side of Broadway, which was entirely consumed, with nearly the entire stock of printing material, presses, &c. A wooden building adjoining the printing office on the south, occupied as a furniture shop, was also burned. The fire was stayed in this direction by the brick block, owned by Isaac Beatty. North of the printing office the residence of Dr. Musser and a building occupied as a tenement were entirely destroyed. The brick building was saved, but considerably damaged. The principal sufferers are Jacob Price, tenement; J. B. Hays, printing office, and E. Thompson, owner of the building, Dr. Musser and Milton Townsend. There was only partial insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Fatal Accident—A Woman Killed by an Engine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 14, 1871.

As Henry Damon and wife were crossing the Wabash Railroad track in this city to-day, their sleigh and horses were struck by a switching engine. They were thrown some distance, and Mrs. Damon sustained internal injuries which caused her death in a couple of hours afterwards. The matter will be investigated by the Coroner's jury.

NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, February 14.—The Railroad Committee of the Assembly met this forenoon, and, by request of the New Hamburg accident, and examined Chas. Wendell, Treasurer of the Central and Hudson River Railroad, and a number of employees on the road, the salaries paid and their duties. The committee then adjourned, with the understanding that a resolution be offered in the House authorizing joint action with the Senate Committee on the same subject.

HORSE THAN THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., February 14.—A woman giving the name of Bonnet, and claiming that her husband was on the ill-fated train, and who identified a hat at Poughkeepsie as her husband's and injured, and has collected considerable money from sympathetic persons, has been arrested as an impostor, and will be lodged in Poughkeepsie jail.

No more bodies have been found. The number is now known to be 34.

A NEW THEORY—BODIES CARRIED AWAY BY THE TIDE.

NEW YORK, February 14.—A correspondent of the *Times* at New Hamburg writes that yesterday morning some fishermen, about two miles below that place, drew up a fragment of a lady's under garment. It was partly burned, and stained and saturated with kerosene oil. A piece of a velvet vest, scorched, soaked with crude oil and attached to a splinter, has also been found near Low Point, three miles below, Monday. If these fragments could have so been carried out by the action of the tide, it is probably if not the probability of bodies being also carried by the tide to the Atlantic Ocean. The belief is formed people who know of the tides and currents think that many more victims than the twenty-two accounted for have perished.

NO COMPLAINT MADE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 14.—The woman Sarah Bonnet, charged with being an impostor, was brought here to-day but met with sympathy for her children, no complaint was made against her.

NEW YORK.

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FUNERAL OF ALICE CARY.

The funeral of Alice Cary took place this evening at the Church of the Strangers, Rev. Dr. Hutton and assisted were Rev. O. D. Frothingham, Rev. C. F. Lee, Rev. Dr. Cookman, James Parton, Dr. Halleck, Mrs. Croley, Mr. Wilbur, John Savage, and many others. The casket was placed in a large body. The choir sang the anthem, "Vital Spark, Heavenly Flame." The funeral services were performed by Rev. Dr. Deeds, who delivered the last portion of the Burial Service, entitled "The Dying Hour." The body was inclosed in a handsome silver mounted casket, on the plate was the following inscription; "Alice Cary. Born 1820, died 1871, aged 50 years." The pall bearers were Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, George Bagley, W. Hall, P. T. Barnum, and A. J. Johnson. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

A LONG BOUT AT BILLIARDS.

The Billiard contest between A. P. Rudolphe and Tim Flynn, commenced at 9 A. M. yesterday and concluded this morning at 4 o'clock. The game commenced yesterday with a trial of skill at pinpool, the stake being forty dollars a game. At this game Rudolphe was worsted, Flynn winning $240, and their game at one o'clock yesterday afternoon the contestants transferred their attention to French carroms. The game was fifty points up, and Rudolphe received the odds of discount. The contest was continued during the afternoon at twenty-five dollars a game, and in the evening, stopping for dinner at one o'clock. Rudolphe added to forty dollars at eight, continuing play until three o'clock this morning. At this hour Flynn was winner by seven points. Becoming desperate and confident of success, as his capital is fast becoming exhausted, Rudolphe proposed to raise the stake to $100. The proposition was agreed to, and the game continued without intermission to six this morning. Rudolphe closed three games ahead of his opponent.

A subscription paper is in circulation in Meadville to raise funds for the purpose of putting down a well to test the question as to the existence of oil or gas in that locality. Subscriptions to sink the well to the depth of 1,200 feet if necessary.

FRANCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE.

Committee to Negotiate a Treaty Selected.

Draft of Treaty Approved by Bismarck and Moltke.

Treaty to Be Signed Immediately.

German Troops Then to Return Home.

Discreditable Revelations Concerning the Provisional Government.

Provisions and Stores Secretly Sold.

Ravages by the Franc-Tireurs.

Gambetta Reported Seriously Ill.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone Vindicates Prussia.

LONDON, February 13, evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone denied that the Prussians had placed obstacles in the way of the revictualing of Paris. Mr. Gladstone also said that the government had suggested to Prussia to make known the proposed terms of peace.

Strasburg Never to be Given Up to France.

LONDON, February 3.—The *Industrial Absacien*, published at Strasburg, contains a communication signed by Emile Dollfus, declaring that Strasburg will never restore to France the territory covered by the city of Strasburg.

Payment of Paris Contributions—Chance that the Germans May Not Enter the City.

LONDON, February 14.—The Versailles correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs to-day that a portion of the Paris contribution has been paid, viz: 40,000,000 in bills on London, £1,000,000 in notes of the Bank of France, and £1,000,000 in specie.

If peace be made on fair terms it is probable that the Germans will not enter Paris, but the 24th of February is considered the favorable day for the entry in case war is determined on.

FRANCE.

Everything in Train to Conclude a Treaty of Peace—The Provisional Government a Set of Swindlers, &c., &c.

PARIS, February 13.—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux. A committee to negotiate a treaty of peace has been selected, and the draft of treaty has been approved by Bismarck and Moltke. The treaty will be signed immediately, and the German troops will then march through Paris, instead of Strasburg Station, and then take trains for home. Trains will follow each other as rapidly as possible. The gates in the Hotel de Ville are closed to-day, but it is hardly possible that either of them could have been mistaken for the Tennessee.

Rochefort, in his paper, *La Marseillaise*, of the bark Mary Baker, which arrived here to-day from Mobile, January 24th, reports having seen, on the 27th, off St. Nicolas Mole, in the Northwest end of Hayti, he saw an American man-of-war. When first seen she was under steam, but was immediately made sail and steered for the east end of Cuba, under the lee of the land. The vessel was very deep in the water, and ship rigged. The weather was very fine at the time. The Baker's captain could not make out the supposed ship might have been the Tennessee, but as her course would have been in the opposite direction, it is probable that it was the Tennessee, or some other American man-of-war cruising in those waters.

STATE NEWS.

There were 325 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 312 the week preceding. Of this number, 47 were from consumption.

Harrisburg thieves cut the silk sashes from ladies' clothing at gatherings of Saengerfests.

Edward Wetzel, a carpenter thirty-six years of age, was found dead in his bed in Lancaster, Monday morning. His death was caused by heart disease.

Lancaster reveals in the possession of a dwelling invention, which in a moment's time can be transformed from a sleigh into a buggy, or *vice versa*.

Moss agate of a rare quality has been discovered within a few miles of Lancaster.

Samuel Weaver, a resident of Gettysburg, was almost instantly killed on the Northern Central Railroad at York on Friday last. The accident happened while the deceased was attempting to alight from when by a sudden jerk he was thrown under the wheels and his legs almost severed from his body. Mr. Weaver was on his way home from the office of Provost Order of Red Men, and was between sixty and sixty-five years of age. He leaves a wife and family.

The total losses by fire in Philadelphia during 1870, were $2,018,278, and the insurance $1,664,271. The actual expenses of the Fire Department for the same time, amounted to $107,577 88. The department numbers eighty-four companies, forty-four of which are steam engines, twelve hook and ladder and seven hand engines, with a membership, as follows: honorary, 4,729, active, 2,863, and contributing 10,331.

Harris Bourdman, a highly respectable citizen of Lancaster, committed suicide on Friday by shooting himself in the head. He had been laboring under the impression that day he visited a cotton mill, where he attempted to end his life by throwing himself under the machinery of the mill, but was prevented by his acquaintances. He afterwards resorted to ball and powder, whereby he ended his life.

Two short treatises on Pennsylvania German are in course of compilation, a grammar by Professor Nolz, and a vocabulary of Mr. E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster.

The wife of Henry S. Acker, who lived near Colebrookdale Iron Works, Berks county, was discovered dead in her bed on Friday morning last. An inquest was held, and the verdict rendered that she died of heart disease. Shortly afterwards Mr. Acker discovered the dead body of a young man named Henry G. Geyer hanging from a rafter in his barn. The latter was a boarder in the house, and was weakminded.

"Old Aunt Hannah," a colored woman of Cumberland county, is dead. She was a slave until twenty-eight years ago, and died at the age of a century.

The will of the late Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, of Lancaster, bequeaths $60,000, in sums of $5,000 each, to his different relatives and friends, his estate will exceed $300,000.

Charles Bowen, a brakeman on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, was killed by falling under a train at Rouseville on Monday. His death was the result of his own carelessness.

The Wrightsville Iron Company have reduced the wages of their employees ten cents per day.

A man in Harrisburg had lockjaw for thirty-two days, and during that time every day during that time, and received. What a constitution that man must have!

The small-pox fever is increasing in Harrisburg.

Jacob F. Medary furnishes to the Reading *Eagle* a record of executions in this State from 1170 to 1871, showing that 112 persons have paid the penalty of their life. The list he gives is as follows: Philadelphia, 26; Lancaster county, 12; Berks 7; Dauphin 6; Chester 5; Allegheny, Bucks, Huntingdon, Lycoming and Warren, each 4; Bedford, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Northumberland, Northampton, Schuylkill and York, each 2; Adams, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Cumberland, Erie, Franklin, Lebanon, McKean, Montgomery, Monroe, Potter, Somerset, Susquehanna, Union and Wyoming, each 1. His statement in regard to Allegheny county is entirely too small, as there have been eleven hanged in that county since 1795.

Collision on the Mersey.

The Union steamship *Republic*, of the Cunard steamer Morocco and with a collision on the Mersey. The latter was so much damaged that she was run into dock to stop the leak.

Sir Stafford Northcote Appointed to the High Commission.

The *Times* to-day says the private engagements of Sir John Rose prevented the acceptance of a position as member of the High Commission for the adjustment of questions at issue with the United States. It has been tendered to Sir Stafford North, who, it is understood, will sail during the present week for the United States. Sir Stafford is probably more intimately acquainted with all considerations arising out of the Alabama claims than any other person who could have been selected for the position.

The next meeting of the London Conference will be held on Thursday next.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Assay Commissioners are now in session at the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia. Prince Ito, from the Treasury Department of Japan, and Prof. Fonkouzi, Secretary of the Japanese Commission, were introduced to the members of the commission, as also Prof. Miller, of the mint of Australia.

An engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded at Piedmont, W. Va., yesterday afternoon, killing Robert McClaine, the fireman, and slightly scalding the engineer.

Bret Harte, who has been stopping with friends in Chicago for a week past, will leave for the East to-day. A monument is on foot to establish a magazine in Chicago to be placed under the editorial control of Bret Harte.

R. B. Gibson, an old and highly respected citizen of Hennepin county, Minnesota

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

In the Senate yesterday the Allegheny Fee Bill was passed with the amendments of Mr. Rona, in the House, stricken out. So the bill now goes back to the House in the shape last reported by Mr. WHITE, applicable to officers elected last fall. Senator GRAHAM moved to strike out Mr. ROSS's amendments exempting the officers elected last fall and giving the County Commissioners each two thousand dollars per annum, and Mr. ANDERSON supported the motion in a speech, standing up to the pledges of last fall.

A GERMAN paper, the *Stadt-und Land-Bote*, published in Allentown, reports the farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania, and especially in Lehigh county, very much dissatisfied with the wheat of last year's growth, now generally threshed. The average yield is not much more than half what it should be, and the grains are thin, wrinkled and immature. When ground the result is very unsatisfactory; there is too much bran in proportion to the flour, and the flour is of bad quality. It does not "rise" well, the dough being excessively soft and running over the edge of the pan or basket, and when baked, the bread is heavy and of bad color. The best bakers find it impossible to make good bread of last year's growth. The millers buy it unwillingly as they are unable to sell the flour.

ALICE CARY is dead. She died on Sunday, February 13th, aged fifty years. She had been an invalid for many years, and the disease to which she finally succumbed was her constant companion for nearly two years, during which time her suffering was very severe. In spite of this, however, her contributions to the press were frequent, containing no hint or flavor of illness. For several weeks she had been gradually sinking, and during the last hours of her life she was insensible. Few American women have written more than Miss CARY, and fewer still have written more successfully. There was nothing feeble, nor vulgar, nor unnatural, nor melodramatic in her books. Poems and novels were alike remarkable for a certain placid purity and idealization of home affections and home life, rather than for transcendent genius or fitful inspiration. Conscientious and painstaking, simple and original, her serene utterances have enriched our literature beyond those of many far more ambitious names.

SOMEHOW or other we cannot help respecting a man who confronts his reverses with dignity and silence. The reticence of NAPOLEON was beginning to tell upon us. We had despised him and detested him by turns, but the quiet manliness with which he appeared to endure his dethronement and captivity had at last brought him within the range of our sympathy, or of our pity, which is pretty nearly the same thing. His recent proclamation to the French people has, however, completely congealed our growing warmth. It is the cry of a coward. Under the mock resignation of his statement that he "has no room for personal ambition" may be discerned an intense passionate selfishness which breaks out into a pitiful whine over the memory of the lost imperial purple. The prisoner of Ham shames the captive of Wilhelmshohe. This royal carpet-bagger cannot even rule his own spirit. If the people of France are wise they will give himself and his dynasty a wide berth.

WE learn from reliable sources that the measure known as the Local Option Bill will probably pass the State Senate, but it is supposed that it will fail in the House. The principle of the bill is that since all political power inheres primarily in the people, it is manifestly unjust to the vast majority of any community to share the costs or divide the disgrace of an evil which in opposition to their wishes a minority of the same community may inflict upon them. The friends of the measure therefore claim that it is the duty of the State Government to empower a legal majority of the citizens of any city, borough, ward, county or township, to prohibit the establishment or continuance of the liquor traffic within the boundaries of their jurisdiction. We understand that the bill is being warmly supported by the various temperance and religious organizations of the State, and many not belonging to such organizations, and as warmly opposed by that class of citizens whose interests it threatens. Whether the final legislation will be found more effective than moral and religious agencies in the furtherance of this reform is a question which has not yet received definite settlement, notwithstanding the discussion and test of years.

PERSEVERENCE and persistence under difficulties and discouragements apparently overwhelming have been well exemplified in the search for a canal route on the Isthmus of Darien. The abortive exploration of last year is remembered by all readers, and probably few who read the reports of its operations failed to despair of ultimate success. The last exploring party entered on their work at the mouth of the Atrato river, two hundred and eighty-nine miles from Aspinwall. The Atrato, a deep, muddy stream, extends about ten miles inland, with ground along its banks exceedingly difficult to travel. Wading through mud and water and assailed by millions of mosquitoes, the explorers were soon cheered by signs which encouraged them to proceed. Though the exploration is not yet completed, at least its results not yet fully known, enough is believed to have been ascertained to make the construction of the canal practicable. The water-shed is only three hundred feet above the level of the sea, while the route is thought to present no inseparable obstacles to the proposed work. The Indians of the country give no signs of hostility, on the contrary are friendly.

A GENERAL impression is in existence that the British members of the Alabama Commission carry heavier intellectual guns than the Commissioners appointed to represent the interests of the United States. While the importance and delicacy of the duties of the Commission can hardly be over estimated, its labors will be greatly simplified by determining, first of all, the pivotal question which underlies the whole controversy. It is this: Whether belligerent rights can be properly conceded by a neutral power to contestants who have neither ships nor prize courts, and whose actual situation is without any of the conditions which would appear to be essential to the granting of such concession. If it be impossible that the Confederacy could have such a vessel, then the principle on which the whole question turns is settled; and England is clearly responsible for the entire amount of losses resulting from the depredations of rebel privateers; while if it be good international law her responsibility is limited to the consequences of such escapes and evasions as her government could have prevented. The definite settlement of this point is of primary importance to everything else. Decided in accordance with the dictates of justice and common sense, the remaining duties of the Commission will be comparatively easy. We trust the representatives of the United States will insist that an unmistakable agreement on this matter shall precede all discussion or consideration of any other issues involved. Let them start right, and then their supposed intellectual inferiority will be of minor consequence.

WE take it for granted that many rich or well-to do citizens of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania have already privately responded to the urgent appeals made to the nation for contributions in behalf of the suffering French people. No person who has read the chronicles of the time given by the newspapers needs to be told how pressing is the call for assistance merely to prevent an accumulation of miseries and horror in the future, greater even than those of the past and the present. In the speedy relief of the wretchedness and want under which France is suffering the rest of the world is directly interested, as pestilence will restricted to the limits of the blighted area may be, indeed is almost certain to be, a consequence of neglect. It is, however, to be hoped that the needful assistance will be given, without reference to any motive so selfish as fear. In answer to calls long ago sent forth, the benevolence of the neighboring countries has already given with splendid liberality. The supplies sent by the English have been well worthy of their well-known kindness and resources. In the Eastern and Western cities of the United States we hear of meetings called, subscriptions opened, and preparations made on a scale worthy of the wealth and nobleness of the American people to take fitting part in a work which is at once a duty and a privilege. No matter what happened to be the name of the people suffering as the French suffer to-day, the obligation resting upon us to help them would be imperative. Such an appeal from France must come to every intelligent American with peculiar force. A foolish Senator, the other day seemed inclined to object to our doing anything for the French in their misery, because, as he alleged, the French did nothing for us during our civil war. The objection was simply silly, or else proved that the Senator had given little attention to the course of the Franco-German war. Though the trials of our conflict were great and terrible enough, in no part of the country, not even in any part of the South were there miseries comparable to those now weighing upon the crowded population of France. Even if the situations were precisely parallel, the failure of the French in duty and kindness to us would be no reason for our neglect. The Senator's remark met with no sympathy where it was uttered and will command no respect in the country. Would it not be well for the people of Pittsburgh to adopt some mode by which all, even persons of limited means might make their contributions, however small?

PENNSYLVANIA IN VIRGINIA.

The nineteenth century has dawned on the Commonwealth of Virginia. Rip Van Winkle has awakened from his drowse, and begins to look about him. The deep-seated and bitter prejudices of "the mother of States" against whatever smacked of "innovation" is being plucked up by the roots, and Massachusetts and Virginia are, after all, akin. On Saturday last a most remarkable debate occurred in the Virginia Legislature upon the bill to confer upon the Pennsylvania Central Railroad the right of way into the State. Some of the developments made during the progress of the discussion were astounding, and must have mortified the sticklers for the old order of affairs to the last degree. It was shown, for instance,—in answer to the objection that this was the first time a foreign corporation had appeared before the Virginia Legislature asking for a charters—that the charters previously granted were only to Southern *names*, all the capital being furnished by Northern men; and that of the shares of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad (an enterprise considered to be peculiarly Virginian) two-thirds were owned by parties outside of the State. We are glad to observe that the Richmond *Enquirer* has taken the proper grounds. Whatever errors it may have fallen into in the past, it is making a strong effort to infuse into its readers a spirit of enterprise and of decent respect for other people. It advocates the opening of all the highways and resources of the State, whether the propositions of help come from north, south, east or west. It says, in an editorial of Monday, in words which have the true ring: "The fatal mistake of Virginia was that she became addicted to reverie and playing the statesman. She read too much of BURKE, and about Greece and Rome. While our lawyers were discussing propositions of abstract rights, our Northern neighbors were building new railroads and founding new States. Thus Boston became a mighty city, and Norfolk a neglected harbor. Thus sprung up Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, while Richmond continues clamoring for help." It contrasts the 4,000 miles of Illinois railroads with their own meagre 1,500 miles, and adds, "we have been struck by a bomb, like France; and realize, for the first time, the genius and spirit of the nineteenth century." It proceeds to deplore the short-sightedness and dog-in-the-manger policy of the opponents of the bill, and sums up the needs of the State in the following terse and incisive sentences: Work. Immigration. Capital.

"But what is the use of work without a market for the products of our labor? And how can there be a market without a road to it? Roads lead to markets, and create markets. Roads build cities in the deserts. The State is like a human body. The body is kept alive by the circulation of the blood and the assimilation of food. The heart is a great city; the veins and arteries which receive and discharge the blood are the highways which carry the food converted into blood through the system. The mouth and the stomach are the laborers which prepare the great avenues to the heart, while it, in its turn, redistributes their products over the whole body. If the heart and all its functions are dead without a supply of food; and so the State is dead without capital. Capital must be attracted to the State by labor, and labor and all its functions are dead without a supply of food; and so the State is dead without capital. Capital must be attracted to the State by cheap and easy access to the markets of labor and trade. The State and all its functions are dead without a supply of food; and so the State is dead without capital. Capital must be attracted to the State by labor, and labor and all its functions are dead without a supply of food; and so the State is dead without capital. Capital must be attracted to the State by cheap and easy access to the markets of labor and trade. The State and all its functions are dead without a supply of food; and so the State is dead without capital. Cap ital must be attracted to the State by labor, and labor and all its functions are dead without a supply of food; and so the State is dead without capital. Capital must be attracted to the State by cheap and easy access to the markets of labor and trade. The State and all its functions are dead without a supply of food; and so the State is dead without capital. Cap

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, February 14, 1871.

Henry Clews's Financial Circular for the month, makes the following observations on the present outlook: The anticipations as to the general course of business expressed in our last advices have been realized. The first month of the year has exhibited symptoms which indicate that 1871 is likely to prove a period of steady, co-operative and prosperous business. The mercantile classes, after a year of exceptionally light profits, have established their business arrangements upon a basis of rigid economy, and affairs are falling very generally into the old methods of management. The speculative business has opened earlier and with more activity than has generally been expected; and in the absence of any elements tending to unsettle confidence in values, there is reason to hope that the season's trade may prove steady and satisfactory. The condition of the country at large, though not calculated to raise any excitingly hopes, is perhaps equally free of any features warranting depressing anticipations. The South has made no little profit on its cotton crop and the feeling with that section is not likely to prove a satisfactory as last year. With this exception, however, the country should be in a condition to sustain a reasonably active business.

The probabilities of peace, with the consequent introduction of a new era in European politics, an unsettling of the "balance of power," and the creation of a new set of international relations and alignments, has a somewhat depressing effect upon some branches of business. There is too much reason to fear that the conclusion of hostilities may be followed by a general increase in the armaments of Europe. There will naturally be a reaction from the inflammatory excitement during which each country will feel itself threatened by some other; and even in anticipation of these jealousies, we find several of the leading powers recruiting their armies and strengthening their military works. While it may reasonably be hoped that this period of affairs will pass without further hostilities, yet it is evident that it must be attended with a general disturbance of confidence, the effects of which must be felt on business here; for with constant relations with Europe involving about $250,000,000 of exchanges annually, besides intimate financial involvements, it is not to be supposed that with all interests Europe can fail to similarly affect us. There are, however, some very important advantages among the leading facts which may be expected to result indirectly from this condition of things in Europe. The political quiet and content prevailing with us appears in striking contrast to the ferment in Europe, commending our institutions to the population of the Old World and drawing hither its population and capital. The increased taxation and the fear of further war and subjection to military service will impel to the United States more than ever appear an asylum from the pricing burdens attending the political systems of Europe; and probably not a few of the brave defenders of fatherland may be among the first to seek a home where industry is not subjected to these devastating insurrections of war.

The Foreign Exchange Market, during the past month, has shown a firmness in rates quite unusual at this period of the year, and which has been due perhaps mainly to remittances against the large consignments of foreign merchandise last fall, concurrently with a falling off in the shipment of securities. Perhaps, however, it would be hasty to conclude that the course of exchanges indicates a probability of unusually large shipments of specie. Contrary to general expectation, we have shipped during January, probably not less than $3,000,000 of securities, including not only Government bonds, but also the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The fact of the Secretary of the Treasury having increased his February purchases of bonds to $5,000,000, while his sales of coin are kept at $4,000,000, will tend to increase the plethora of money; it is to be expected, however, that the bonds purchased by him will be made largely in national currency, as the banks have during late weeks, made their payments to the Sub-Treasury principally in that class of notes. It is much to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury should not make this increase in his purchases of bonds in December, when money was everywhere wanted and speculators were availing themselves of the extreme scarcity of loanable funds to "stock up" greenbacks and create panic. Much inconvenience and loss to the public at large would thereby have been avoided, and the Treasury would have saved two months interest and three per cent. commission on $4,000,000 of 6-20 securities.

United States bonds have advanced, on an average about three per cent during the past two weeks, and are still quite firm. The investment demand has shown a decided improvement during the week; and, contrary to expectation, some moderate shipments have been made to Europe, the Frankfort market having been apparently strong upon these securities while weak upon nearly everything else.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¼	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110¾	110½	110½
10-40s	110¼	109½	109½
Gold	111¼	111¼	111

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 14, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
C. & N. W.	94¼	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. Scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130
Mich. Cent			117¾		
Lake Shore	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Illinois Cent			132		
Cleve. & Pitts	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
C. & N. W.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do. pref	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	54	54	54	53¾	53¾
Do. pref	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Tol. & Wabash				72	
Do. pref				95	
Fort Wayne	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Ohio & Miss	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Chic. & Alton			118		
Do. Pref			125		
R. I. & Erie			72		
Canton				42½	
W. U. Tel				69¾	
Quicksilver				25¼	
Quicksilver pref	43	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex		69			
Wells, F. & Co		49			
American Ex		44		43¾	
N. Y. Central		111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Morn.	Noon.	A'fr.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94¾	94¾		¼
Do. Scrip	90¾	90¾		¾
Erie	22¾	22¾		¼
Reading	99¼	99¼		¼
Lake Shore	94	94¼		¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¼	104¼		¼
Chicago & Northwestern	26¾	26¾		¼
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾		¼
Rock Island	107	107		¼
St. Paul	54	54		¼
Do. preferred	75¾	75		¾
Toledo & Wabash	72¾	72¾		¾
Do. preferred	95	95		¼
Fort Wayne	95	95¼	¼	
Ohio and Mississippi	36¼	36¼	¼	
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	¼	
Adams Express	67¾	67¾	¼	
Gold	111¼	111		¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59¼
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	35¾
Catawissa preferred	39½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	30
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	49¼

—The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday says: The feeling in financial circles continues to improve, and few or no apprehensions exist in regard to the future. Our local stock market shows a buoyant tone, owing to important negotiations. Among these the Lehigh Navigation is prominently mentioned. We have reason to believe that the following were the terms of the lease: The Central of New Jersey pays to the Lehigh Company the sum of three million dollars, in cash, for the rolling stock and one-half of the grass receipts. The former will be more than pay off all floating debt, and the latter will guarantee the interest on all the bonds of the company. The lease for the use of the railroad alone, the canal and company's coal properties are to be worked for its sole benefit. This is a most favorable arrangement, and will be more acceptable to the stockholders, than the guaranteed dividend on the stock which was recently proposed. In the opinion of the officers of the Lehigh, it will result in a dividend-paying stock, the price of which to-day advanced to 35¾. Catawissa preferred was also in large demand, and sold up to 39½. If it asserted that the common and preferred shareholders are endeavoring to induce the managers to fix the basis of exchange on the preferred shares in preferred stock, and should this be consummated, the market value of the shares must be considerably enhanced. These dividends amount to forty-two per cent., and some day they must and will be paid.

The present advance appears to be based upon this ground. The stock market is active, and prices generally advanced. Reading was a special feature, and rose to 49¼, being favorably influenced by the report that the miners in the Schuylkill region will resume work on Wednesday next. Oil Creek was strong at 46¾. The advance in Catawissa and Lehigh is mainly influenced the whole list, with the exception of Pennsylvania Railroad, which was dull and drooping at 59¼. North Pennsylvania sold at 45. Minehill at 51½. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 27¾@27¾. Lehigh Valley at 60¾. Elmira preferred at 46. Camden and Amboy at 116½, with interest added. Little Schuylkill at 43¾.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, by whom he sells stocks at a fixed rate for commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or improved property.

Allegheny county real estate.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

February 14.—There is but little changing hands about the demand for consumption is steady, but not active. It is delivered at 16c for Pomeroy, 16c for Youghiogheny and 15c for cannel.

Louisville Coal Market.

February 13.—The market is well supplied, and dealers are selling to their city customers at 11c per bushel. Pittsburgh coal by the barge load is held at 10c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—Since our last report there has been a heavy fall of snow, the great portion of which is still on the ground, but the prospects are that it will go off with sunshine or rain. In either event there will be a rise in the rivers. Business, to speak generally, is fair for the season—this being the dullest period of the year. Prices are comparatively unchanged, though the statement made by leading dealers, and if they don't know, who does? Flour is firm at quotations, and the stocks are ample to meet the local demand, or ship a few thousand barrels to outsiders. Grain continues to come in freely. Buyers are shy, and do not take hold freely, in the belief that prices will rule lower. Prices are weak and wavering at quotations given below. Whisky is steady and rarely fluctuates or sympathizes with the semi-hourly charges in the Cincinnati and Chicago market. Groceries are still buoyant, prices unchanged and a fair trade reported at previous quotations. Bacon and Provisions are quiet but firm, with no disposition on the part of holders to lower the rates, which they consider now affording them but a small margin for profits. The produce and local markets abound in all seasonable products.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $2 00@4 50 ₩ bbl. choice selected $5 00 ₩ bbl. Dried quoted at 7@8c.

ASHES—The market contains a fair supply. Sales of soda ash, quoted at 5@5½c; bbls included, 55 per cent., 3½@3¾c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 9@ 9½c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 ₩ cwt, $6 ₩ bbl.

BROOM CORN—Scarce and wanted; sales at 5@6c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₩ bushel; others as dull.

BUTTER—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ½-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; 1-lb cans, $2 25; 5-lb cans, $10 00 ₩ can; Eagle.

BUTTER—The supply is ample, and we are reported sales strictly prime at 35c ₩ lb; choice 32c.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales in a regular way at 10½c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—A fair trade demand is reported at the following figures: Shoulders plain, 10c; 10½c; sugar cured, 12@12½c. Sides, plain, 12½c; clear do, 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16½c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $15 25 50 ₩ bbl. Dried beef, 16c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13@14c.

CHEESE—We quote Western Reserve at 15¾@15½c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c; Ohio Goshen 17c; New York Goshen 19c@19½c; Sweitzer 18@19c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $18 ₩ barrel; other varieties at $16@17.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2 25 50 ₩ barrel. Portland is quoted at $3 25@3 75 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 9½c; sales at 12½@ ₩ lb.

COAL—There is a fair supply in the market, with sales of Lehigh anthracite at $5 50@5 60 ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Quarters 9@9½c; evaporated halves, the 19c; peeled, 23@26c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 5c for prime, and 3½@4c for sliced. Sound blackberries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₩ lb; unpitted do, 5@6c.

EGGS—Continue in abundant supply, with sales of strictly fresh at 20c ₩ dozen; preserved, 18@20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We are reported sales currants at 11c@11½c ₩ lb; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins $3 50@4 00 ₩ box; layer raisins $5 25@5 50 ₩ box.

FEATHERS—There was a fair demand, and sales regularly made as follows: Live geese feathers No 1 to the trade 55c; do to consumer, small way, 60c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 758bbls. Mills the first market. Jobbers report no sales as yet, and stores are well supplied and will make no concessions to sell. Sales, 100 bbls at $7 00. We quote as follows: Choice white wheat, in sacks, 2 25@2 50; sacks 25c less; good brands red wheat, 6 75@7 00; bbls, bags 25c less; choice do, $7 25@7 50; choice baker's do, $7 75; choice Minnesota brands $7 25. Mill rates: Standard, white wheat, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 00; Fancy, Somerset and Gilmore, in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 50; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 50.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 1,566 sacks. Rye, 110 sacks. Barley, 769 sacks. Wheat, 1,272 sacks. Corn, 192 sacks. Market figures being difficult to obtain. Wheat, firm. We give like nominal rates as follows: No 1 spring, 1 car lot prime quality, $1 37½; No 2 do, $1 40@1 45, as per quality. Oats are steady with small sales at 45@46c ₩ bushel. Rye, 75c. Barley reported from wharf and depot at 47@48c; store rates 52@56c. Corn in fair demand in small lots for current use, 50@52c; car lots mixed to prime yellow, bulk lots, 48@50c; store rates 60@70c; shelled corn neglected; nothing doing. Hay is quiet, prices ranging from 90@95c; holders not anxious to sell. Barley dull; prices weak but no lower; prices have evidently seen their lowest point. We quote nominally at spring, 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bush.

RYE FLOUR—Market firm with an improved demand; prices have advanced to $5 75@6 00 ₩ bbl. The stock on hand is not large.

GROCERIES—We are reported an active trade at the following quotations:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11½c; good 10c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13c; yellow C 12½@12¾c. Demerara, in boxes, white, 12½c ₩ lb.

Syrups—In and E Sec: white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70@75c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 18½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fine $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. O. P. Fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 75c; Japan fancy $1 40; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 6c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c.

HAY—Sales baled at $18@16 per ton; wagon, $12, 14@16.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY—We are noted sales in a regular way at $5 25 for pearl; common $4 25@4 50 ₩ bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 30@32c ₩ lb.

HIDES—Green (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@ 15c; do calf 18@20c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

HORS—Sales of new crop at 2½@2¾ ₩ lb.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland Rockwell at $2 25. Eastern $1 50 bbl.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No 1 $2 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 15 ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 50@1 75 ₩ cwt; $30 ₩ ton. POULTRY—We quote: Dressed chickens 12@14c ₩ lb; turkeys 16@19c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Sales from first hands at $1 15@1 20 ₩ bush; store $1 25@1 30.

PEANUTS—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb cans $2 00; 1 lb cans $3 75 ₩ doz.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—Clover seed, $5 75@7; timothy, $3@6 25 per bush; flaxseed, $2 10.

SAPOLIO—We are quoted sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical Office, 9c; rosin No. 1, 8c ₩ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city refined at 8½ @8¾c ₩ lb.

TURNIPS—Sales by the bbl, at $2 00; bushel at 60@ 75c.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards, $2 00.

WILLOWS—The market contains a good supply, sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We quote: Highwines 92c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 05@ 1 10 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 50 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was a dull one, with a wide difference in the views of dealers, hence sales were not indulged in to any extent. The market contains a good supply of crude and refined. In fact, all things taken into consideration, we have never experienced less inclination to operate.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries: Spot or February, 11¾@12c; S O February to July 11½c; B O till July, 12¼c; B O all year, 13½c; S O all year 10½@11c.

REFINED.

The market was extremely devoid of animation. Dealers continue wide apart in their views. The asking rates were as follows: Spot or February 21¼c; March 24½c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; June, 25¾c; March to June 25¾c; B. O. till July 26½c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—The *Courier* says: On upper road no disposition was shown to buy or sell and while $4 20 would probably have purchased an abundance of oil, $4 25 was the highest figure offered. On lower road a difference of full 15 cents between buyers and sellers was apparent quite early in the day, and lasted till the close.

SALES.

250 bbls spot regardless, upper road.....$4 25
1,500 bbls S O, 45½ gravity, lower road.....4 25
2,000 bbls S O, lower road.....4 25
2,000 bbls ninety days, lower road.....4 20
2 cars gravity, Rouseville.....4 25

We learn also that $100 was paid for privilege of loading 1,000 bbls at $4 during the first six months of the present year.

NEW YORK, February 14, closing 13.—The demand for crude in bulk was small and prices nominally as last. Refined was steady with small inquiry at 23½c; sale of 500 bbls to fill vessel at 25c. It is rumored that Smith & Tyler are two sales here of a cargo of 3,000 to 10,000 bbls, but the particulars are not reported. Philadelphia delivery is moderately active, with 3,000 bbls refined S. W. sold at 24¼c.

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—Market about $4 40 and nominal on upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—Market weak; Standard white 24¼c; March 24¾c; April 25c; May to June 25¾c; cases 29c. Crude 13½c.

OIL CITY, February 14.—Market quiet and nothing doing; prices nominally at $4 50 on lower creek for 47 gravity, and $4 70@4 75 at Oil City.

PETROLIA, February 14.—Market very dull and weaker; prices nominal; offering at about $4 40.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 5 P. M.—Refinery, 24¼c bid, 24½c asked; March 24¾c bid; March to April 24¾c asked; May 25¼c bid, 25¾ asked; June, first half 25¾c bid, 25¾c asked. Crude 13½c. No sales reported.

TIDIOUTE, February 14.—Market exceedingly firm at $4 40.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 14.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; $4 50 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 14.—Market quiet and dull and prices unchanged. Nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, February 14.—Market firm but very quiet and nothing doing at $4 40.

FERNANDVILLE, February 14.—Market quiet at $4 00 to $4 10.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The market continues very dull and quiet; prices are altogether nominal and about the same as in the morning; no sales of refined are reported.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Thos Chess to H W G Tweddle, 3?2 bbls. Duncan & Young to Penn Oil Works, 246 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
H. W. C. Tweddle	326
Penn Oil Works	216
Total	542

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R. and W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., February 14, 1871.

Citizens Oil Co, 156 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for day, bbls.....156

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling upland 19½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 6,600 bbls; superfine $6 20@6 60; common to good extra $6 75@7 00; good to choice $7 00@7 25; Ohio $6 25@7 00; extra do $7 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 50@7 00; extra do $7 00@7 50; Western $6 25@7 00; extra do $7 00@7 50; Southern $6 50@7 00; extra do $7 00@7 50. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales 60,000 bush; No 2 spring $1 40@1 41; No 2 spring winter $1 41@1 42; No 2 winter red $1 42@1 43; No 1 spring $1 43@1 44; No 1 winter red $1 44@1 45; amber winter $1 45@1 46; white $1 46@1 47. Corn dull and 1c lower; sales 60,000 bush; mixed western 59@59½c; white western 60@61c; yellow western 61@62c. Oats dull and 1c lower; sales 30,000 bush; Ohio 48@49c; Western 47@48c; State 48@49c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $17 50@17 75; old mess $17 25@17 50; prime $15 50@16 00; prime mess $19 00@19 50. Lard dull and heavy; steam 11½@11¾c; kettle 12@12½c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 13.—The market for beef cattle is dull, but prices are unchanged. Extra at 9@9½c; choice at 8@8½c; fair to good at 6½@7½c; and common at 5@6c ₩ lb, gross. Receipts 2,441 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales today:

Head.

- 100 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7¾@8½c.
- 100 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western and Lancaster county fed, 8@8½c.
- 45 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster county, 6¾@8½c.
- 75 A. Christy, Western, 8@9c.
- 40 Jos. Christy, Lancaster county, 7@8c.
- 30 Dengler & McCleane, Chester county, 6@7½c.
- 71 P. McGrath, Western, 7@8c.
- 25 Fh. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 6½@6¾c.
- 124 James Shirk, Lancaster county, 6@6c.
- 31 P. McGrath, Western, 7@8c.
- 160 James McFillen, Lancaster county, 7@8c.
- 75 R. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@8½c.
- 60 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster county, 7¾@8½c.
- 200 J. A. Martin & Co., Western, 6@8½c.
- 158 Mooney & Miller, Western, 6@8½c.
- 68 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster county, 7¾ @8c.
- 40 H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6½@7½c.
- 46 L. Frank, Lancaster county, 6¾@7½c.
- 60 Gus. Schamberg & Co., do, 7¾@8½c.
- 90 Hope & Co., do, 6½@8½c.
- 25 H. Frank, do, 7@8c.
- 41 J. Clemson, do, 6½@8c.
- 72 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8c.
- 30 John Quinn, Western, 6@8c.
- 20 L. Horne, Lancaster county, 6@6c.
- 30 P. Mayers, Western, 7@8½c.
- 40 George Dallmeyer, do, 6½@8½c.
- 52 Elcorn & Co., Western Pennsylvania, 6@7c.
- 52 Blum & Co., Lancaster county, 6½@8½c.
- 91 Leavenstine & Co., Virginia, 6½@8c.
- 75 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 6½@7½c.
- 48 S. Steinberg, do, 6@8c.

Cows and calves are steady; sales of 175 head at $40@65.

Sheep have advanced and sell at 5½@6c ₩ lb gross. Receipts 1,600 head.

Hogs meet a fair demand, and 4,500 head sold at $10 50@11 20 ₩ 100 lbs net.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

Foundry, No. 1, A. F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten lots.....$32 00
Foundry, No. A, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten lots.....31 00
Foundry, No 1 A, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots.....30 00
Foundry, No. A, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten lots.....29 00
Foundry, No 1, B, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots.....27 00
Gray Forge Neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots.....27 00
Mottled Neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots.....27 00
White Neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots.....25 00
Gray Forge Red Short (of Cornwall ores) in 100 ton lots.....28 00
Mottled Red Short (of Cornwall ores) in 100 ton lots.....27 00
White Red Short (of Cornwall ores) in 100 ton lots.....25 00
Pig, Foundry No. 1.....$30 00@31 00
Pig, Foundry No. 2.....28 00@29 00
Pig, Mottled.....27 00@28 00
Pig, White and Mottled.....25 00@26 00
Pig, Charcoal (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@ 15c; do calf 18@20c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.
Scotch.....29 00@32 00
Rails, American, (currency).....55 00@56 00
Rails, English (gold).....50 00@56 00
Bar, refined.....71 00@75 00
Horse Shoe.....65 00@70 00
Nails, D. B. 8.....$3 90@4 00
Nails, U. S.....Gold 30 50@—
Nails, U. S.....Gold 28 50@—
Wrought scrap, No. 1, assorted, heavy.....41 00@42 50
No. 1, miscellaneous.....39 00@40 00
No. 2, miscellaneous.....27 00@29 00
Cast scrap, machinery.....25 00@26 00
Stove plate.....22 00@24 00
Burnt.....18 00@20 00

—Bulletin of American Iron and Steel Association.

Louisville Pig Iron Market.

February 14.—A fair demand for pig iron prevails, but prices for most descriptions have sharply declined. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, ₩ ton.....$36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal.....34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill.....33 00@34 00
Western stone coal, No. 1.....34 00@35 00
Western stone coal, No. 2.....33 00@34 00
Western stone coal, mill.....32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1.....34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2.....33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill.....32 00@33 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry.....35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry.....34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill.....33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry.....36 00@37 00
Alabama charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla.....40 00@—
Coalbluff, Red river.....37 00@38 00
Coal-blast, Tennessee.....48 00@50 00

—Courier Journal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring fairly active; closed firm at 81 3?4c cash and 81 2?4c seller March; this afternoon steady at 81 2?@1 2?4c seller March.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and 1?@2c lower, closing at 39 5?@39 3?4c cash; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

OATS—No 2 active and advanced 1?@2c; closed firm at 29?@29?4c cash; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

RYE—No. 2 quiet and 1c higher at 86c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 81c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork $22 25@22 50 cash.

LARD—Dressed fairly active and closed with buyers at 11 7?8c; live active at 11 3?4@11 7?8c; receipts 5,000; shipments 6,000.

CATTLE—Dull at 4 90@7.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 1,266 bales; shipments 3,157 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton steady at 14½@ 14¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 14.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 13½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 14.—The receipts of cattle so far this week were very liberal, being 250 cars against 205 the same day last week, in consequence of which all last week's advance was lost, and sold at the close 25c lower than the week before. The sales were as follows: 1,200 head Illinois steers ranging from 1,122 lbs to 1,362 lbs, at 5 25@5 60; 120 head Ontario steers, 1,250 lbs to 1,300 lbs, at 6 00 to 6 12 head Kentucky steers averaging 1,151 lbs, at 6 50, and 36 Michigan steers, 1,100 lbs, at 5 75.

Sheep—Receipts for the week, 18 cars Western, market inactive and prices unchanged; sales of 1,000 head at 5c lb, 8 50@5 90; 1,151 Ohio 75-lb and 80-lb at 5 65@5 90.

Hogs—Receipts for the week, 30 cars westward; of 31 cars the week 24 sold forward; market steady and prices unchanged. Sales to-day 35 head averaging 170 lbs at 8 25@8 60 to 230 lbs at 8 85@ 9 12 to 199 lbs at 8 80@8 70 to 146 lbs at 8 70, and 90 to 223 lbs at 8 75.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 19½@19¾c. Flour firm; family $6 25@6 75. Wheat opened firm but closed dull at 1 30@1 30½c, the latter for No 1 red winter. Corn opened firm but closed dull; car lots 56@56c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No 2 80@83c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady; prime Rio 19@19½c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 11@11c. Molasses steady. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 20@21c. Butter dull and unchanged at 27@28c. Cheese steady; factory 16@16½c. Cloverseed dull but unchanged at $11 50@11 75. Timothy seed $3 50@3 60. Pork dull at $22 50 asked. Lard quiet and unchanged at 12@12½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; sales at 9½@9?4c for rib, clear rib and clear; bacon packing and in light order; shoulders 9½c; sides 11¾@12c. Whiskey firm at 89c. Gold 110½.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14c. Flour unchanged; supply light; trade fair; sales of 400 bbls at 5 50@6 00 for extra fall; 6 00@6 50 for extra family; 6 75@7 00 for choice family. Wheat active and advanced to $1 27½; No. 2 red winter, $1 26@1 27; closing at $1 27½ cash; $1 27½@1 28 for March; $1 30@1 30½ for April; $1 32½@1 33 for May. Corn active and advanced 1c; No 2 mixed, 52½@53c cash; 53@53½c for March; 54½@55c for May. Oats active and advanced 1c; No 2 mixed, 39½@40c cash; 40@40½c for March; 41½@42c for May. Rye firm at 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard, prime steam, 11½c. Whiskey firm at 89c. Gold 110½.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Smith and Forrester, 12 bxs sewing machines, L R Hamilton, 1 bx do, Adams & Co, 1 bx do, Wm Hamilton & Co, 1 bx do, Wm Connor, 12 pkgs tobacco, P Duff & Son, 10 bbls 2 apples, Miller R F & Co, 1 bx do, Wm Hamilton & Co, 1 bx do, Cal Warmoster, 192 oil bbls, H Rea jr, 2 bxs tobacco, Jno F Torrence, 1 bdl tobacco, Wm Mallon, 30 oil barrels, J Kay, 1

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

More of the Bridge Question.

The Railroad Company Want the Government to Pay the Expense of Changing the Bridge—Bill for the Organization of Indian Territory—Bill to Abolish Distinction of Pay on Account of Sex Among Government Employees—Bridging the Mississippi to be Regulated by Law—More Trouble Ahead in North Carolina, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1871.

The Bridge Question.

In the House Committee on Commerce to-day, Bennett, of New York, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee agreed to report a resolution authorizing a ninety foot bridge, in order that he might move to add a section giving the railroad company the right to use the United States to recover the cost of raising the bridge. The Senate Judiciary Committee have all the necessary arguments in the bridge case before them, and have begun the consideration of the subject.

Organization of Indian Territory.

The Committee on Indian Affairs and Territories, to whom were referred for joint consideration the bill organizing the Indian Territory, determined to report as amended at their last session. They added to the provision submitting the bill to the popular vote of the Indians, a declaration that such action on the part of the general Government is not to be construed as abandoning the right to organize the territory whenever it shall seem proper. The bill protects the Indians at every point, and the measure is now regarded as better for their best interests than the Okmulgee constitution. There will be a warm debate over the matter, especially in the Senate, if the bill should pass the House and go there. Senators Nye, Stewart and others will oppose any measure which does not survey the lands and settle the Indians in severalty, opening the remainder of the lands to white settlement, and the unrestricted construction of railroads. Senator Nye has actually made a report taking ground that the tribal condition is the one obstacle to the civilization of the Indians, and that it must be abolished.

The Anti-Woman's Suffrage People

Are contemplating a popular flank movement, by supporting a bill looking to the equality of women in pay and position in all branches of the civil service. Mr. Bingham has also agreed to introduce a bill first presented by Mr. Arnold as an amendment to the minority report of the Judiciary Committee, rejecting the Woodhull memorial. By the terms of this bill there shall be no distinction of pay on account of sex among Government clerks and employees. No discrimination on account of sex is to be allowed in the matter of such employment, and all the distinctive grades and positions, from chief clerks down, are to be open to either man or woman who possesses the required qualifications. Examinations are to be the same for applicants of either sex, and the bill is to apply only to vacancies. It is understood that this measure has the support of such ladies as Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Sherman and others, who agree with them.

China Mail Subsidy.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations considered to-day the recommendation of Postmaster General Creswell, and agreed to recommend the amendment of the Postoffice Appropriation bill by increasing the China mail subsidy from $500,000 per annum to $1,000,000, at the same time requiring that the mail be carried semi-monthly instead of monthly, as at present. Bills for this increase was offered during the last session, but have been buried in committee.

Bill to Regulate Bridges Over the Mississippi.

The House Committee on Commerce has under consideration a bill regulating the construction of bridges over the Mississipi. The propriety of applying its provisions to the Ohio was debated, and the committee decided to take a vote on Thursday.

Payment of Bounties to Colored Soldiers.

An effort is making, and it is charged that certain interested claim agents of Memphis and other cities are at the bottom of it, to prevent payments of bounties to colored soldiers, or their heirs through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, which is asking an appropriation. General Howard has already been before the House Appropriation Committee, urging an appropriation of $175,000 for the purposes of the Bureau, but it is doubtful whether he gets it.

Butler's Fenian Resolution.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to-day considered Butler's resolution, which passed the House, inviting the Fenian exiles to visit Washington. The resolution was not very favorably regarded, and it was postponed for one week, which in the present condition of business is probably not much better than indefinite postponement. The committee agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. Roosa, of Kansas, to be Minister to Chili.

The Senate Finance committee has agreed to report favorably on the bill to restore to former owners, under certain conditions, property seized by the government for taxes in cases where the title still remains in the United States. The bill is not likely to pass the Senate this session, and if it did would be turned under the pile on the Speaker's table in the House.

The Joint High Commission.

The latest news in regard to the Joint High Commission to settle the questions at issue between this country and Great Britain, is that Sir Stafford Northcote will probably be appointed to the place of the commission made vacant by the resignation of Sir John Rose.

Trouble Ahead in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Legislature a short time ago passed an act calling a convention to remodel the constitution. This law Governor Caldwell refuses to execute, and is sustained in his refusal by the Supreme Court of the State, on the ground that the act was passed by a majority, while the constitution forbids the calling of a convention except by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. In these circumstances, the passage of another act by the Legislature is proposed, authorizing the Sheriffs of counties to execute the provisions of the act in spite of the instructions of the acting Governor. This information was received here by a private dispatch from Governor Holden.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1871.

TRIAL OF CONGRESSMAN BOWEN.

The trial of Representative Bowen for bigamy was continued in the Criminal Court to-day. A novel feature of the proceedings was the testimony of John Wilkinson, who swore he believed he was married to a woman who was known as Mrs. Pat Bowen, or Tabitha Peerts, and that Judge Henderson performed the ceremony in 1860. She wanted to be married and have C. C. Bowen's name, which he assumed. She offered witness two hundred dollars as compensation, and he took the money, but did not remain with her, and never saw her again until yesterday in court. Wilkinson said he had no particular business, but played cards and kept a faro bank. Judge Henderson was recalled, saying he never saw Wilkinson before now, and did not marry him to Tabitha Park. This witness also swore that in 1859 he was Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts of Leon county, Tallahassee. He identified the certificate of marriage issued to Tabitha Park to C. C. Bowen by him as Clerk, and as Judge performed the marriage ceremony in accordance with the laws of Florida. He recognized Mrs. Bowen now as the lady he married to Bowen. At this time they lived as man and wife for twelve months to his knowledge. Wilkinson having left the Court Room he was sent for but could not be found. The above refers to the first marriage of Bowen, the second marriage, with Mrs. Susan P. King, being unquestioned.

ALL RIGHT.

Gen. Logan has made peace with the White House and on Monday dined with the President.

THE TEST OATH BILL.

It is ascertained that the President has decided not to veto the Test Oath bill, because he is of the opinion that a rigid enforcement of its provisions will eventually result in the passage of a bill containing none of the obnoxious features, excepting certain classes, as this bill does.

EXPORTING DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The Ways and Means Committee have under consideration, besides General Pleasanton's bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, a new bill in the interest of the trade, consolidating all taxes, allowing a drawback of the whole tax when exported, and the withdrawal from export or warehouse for home consumption of the tax paid on spirits, dealers to have the option of foreign or domestic markets.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill is hung up in the House Committee. Mr. Wheeler, the Chairman, informs the managers that he is willing to report a plain, straightforward bill, giving a land grant for a single direct line, but that they must expect nothing more, and must consent to have the Senate bill, now before the Committee, shorn of all its provisions for branch roads and other side grabs. The friends of the road want the Senate bill, and if they do not yield that will remain in the Committee to the end of the session. In accordance with his ideas, Mr. Wheeler had introduced an amendment, and proposes to make the title of the bill "The South Pacific Railway."

UNCALLED FOR EXPENDITURES.

Bills to establish additional Judicial districts in the States of New York, Virginia, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois and Iowa are now pending in Congress. The business of the United States throughout the country is not increasing, but, on the contrary, is diminishing for reasons of the reduction and simplification of the internal revenue system, and the clamor for more judges, circuit and district attorneys originate with those men who covet these highly profitable positions.

ABBOTT VERSUS VANCE.

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, as heretofore stated, is persistently working to prevent Senator-elect Vance from taking his seat, Abbott's purpose being to procure it for himself. The Senate will not give him the seat as the minority candidate, as is well known. But Abbott alleges that Vance was illegally elected, and that the North Carolina Legislature was aware at the time it elected the latter that he labored under political disabilities, and therefore should not have chosen him. On this ground Abbott claims that there are several precedents in English parliamentary usage, which makes his a clear case, and shows that he is entitled to the seat, not as the minority candidate, but as the eligible candidate receiving the largest number of votes. A case setting the precedent in this line is that of Shields elected to the Senate from Illinois, and who had not been a resident of the United States nine years, as required by the Constitution. This election being contested, he was sent to his home, and in a few months, the nine years having elapsed in the meantime, he was again elected by the Legislature. In Shields's case it was not claimed that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes was entitled to the seat in the Senate, but it was conceded that the minority candidate had no claim. Such is the principle now acknowledged to be settled by the Senate of the United States.

AKERMAN TO RETIRE.

Information has come out which leaves no doubt as to the early retirement of Mr. Akerman from the Attorney Generalship office. The President has frequently, of late, been urged to make a change in this office, not merely on account of political reasons, but for other and higher considerations. Within a few days past the matter has assumed such a shape as to require such a change to be made, and although the President's mind is said to be fully made up to do so, he hesitated as to the policy of making a break in the Cabinet until after the 3d of March. The necessity for Mr. Akerman's retirement is understood to be entirely professional, and to be attributed to a want of familiarity with the law governing important cases, in which the Government is interested, now pending in the Supreme Court. Several Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States advised the President to make this proposed change, asserting that Mr. Akerman had not, thus far, displayed even ordinary legal attainment in the conduct of business for the United States before the Supreme Court.

WEST POINT.

The Outrages by the First Class.

Interesting Debate in the House—General Butler Defends the Cadets, and Pays His Respects to West Point Officers in General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1871.

The first business of the day in the House was a report on the contested election case of Shoafe against Tillman, the speeches on which occupied about two hours. After the House voted to proceed with the resolutions reported by the Committee of Military Affairs a few days ago in regard to the late outrages by the first class at West Point, and Mr. Asper, of Missouri, who had charge of the bill, yielded a few minutes before beginning his speech for the purpose of allowing General Butler and Mr. Johnson, of California, to offer amendments, the first directing the Secretary of War to refuse the members of the first class at graduation the customary leave of absence, and that he place them under arrest in case of sickness, no furlough for a year thereafter, and the other directing the same officer to convene a Court of inquiry to ascertain if the officers conspired to keep from the public and the War Department the facts in regard to the outrage, and if found guilty, to relieve them from duty at the academy. Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, also desired to get in another amendment declaring that the military academy had outlived its usefulness; but this was ruled out on a point of order. A letter from Gen. Pitcher was then read by the Clerk, calling attention to the fact that the outrage committed at the academy took place before the present first-class entered the institution, and before the present Superintendent assumed charge. Mr. Asper, on making the report, accompanied it with a speech, urging the passage of the resolutions. Mr. Axtell, of California, in a ten minute speech, argued that all of the members of the first class were equally guilty, and should therefore be punished alike. General Slocum, a member of the sub-committee who investigated the matter, and who is a graduate of the West Point Academy, made a strong speech in favor of the resolutions, and in defense of the officers of the academy. He said that there were several circumstances which tended to make the government of the academy particularly difficult. One was the admission of a colored boy, and the presence of cadets who, by their influence in Washington, were able to obtain remission of their sentences. In criticising the course of Cadet Grant, however, he forgot that the cases where members of Congress had obtained the pardon of Cadets were by far more numerous than those where there had been Executive interference. General Butler, in a speech in defense of the first class and in support of the amendment offered by him, said his own experience with West Point officers during the war, and that there is probably no man in this country who has in his heart of hearts so much reason to feel unfriendly towards West Point. For four long years he suffered as, he thanks God, no mortal man can ever make him suffer again on account of the jealousy of West Point officers. He had been educated to either be rebel captain or rebel traitor; but he thanked God that while he was sent home in disgrace, the brave Twenty-fifth corps of colored troops, every regiment of which had been recruited under his direction, and every officer of which had been recommended by him, was one of the first to go into Richmond; and then he made a strong special pleading for the first class, appealing to the House to be merciful, and concluded by exclaiming, "now, gentlemen, we have just forgiven more than five hundred West Point officers who had broken their oaths and were guilty of treason and murder, and have removed their disabilities. Shall we now refuse to be merciful to these boys?" General Logan replied to Butler with some grim and characteristic *hominem* arguments, after which the previous question was ordered and a recess was taken. The matter will probably come up again on Thursday, but the vote on it is doubtful.

The session this evening was for debate only.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

Bills Now Before Congress.

Amount of Lands Granted—Proposed Consolidation of Southern Lines.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1871.

No meeting of the House Pacific Railroad Committee has been called to-day, but informal canvassing is indulged outside of the House to-going as to the degree of support that shall be given either the Senate bill or the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Wheeler, which is in fact the bill agreed upon by the Pacific Railroad Committee last session, but not reported. The Southern Pacific Railroad proposed by Mr Wheeler's bill is about 1,500 miles in length, and that through the Territories about 700 miles. The total area of the land grant will be less than five million acres. The bill that passed the Senate provided for a trunk line from Marshal, Texas, to San Diego, California, the land grant for which will be about 400,000 acres more than that of the Wheeler bill, as it gives the same number of sections, twenty, all through. The Senate bill provides for several branches, one being the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Texas Railroad, Shreveport, and another the Grand Gower and San Diego Company. The first is designed to connect the places designated in its title with the trunk line at Marshall, and the latter to run from Fulton, on Red River, to Dallas, Texas. The first road is to have the usual right of way, land for stations, &c., and five alternate sections of public lands. The other company is not to receive any grant of land. The North Louisiana and Texas Road is also authorized to connect at Marshall. The Southern Pacific, of California, is to construct a line from San Diego to San Francisco, and for this branch it is to receive the same numbers of sections, twenty, previously granted to the same company. The consolidation of the Vicksburg and Meridian, the Alabama and Chattanooga, and the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Companies is provided for, and their connection at Marshall with the trunk line. All the lands hitherto granted said companies are to accrue to this consolidation. The grants and franchises embraced within these various branches are of more value and larger extent than accrue to the trunk line under either of the bills.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Since the opening of the Cincinnati Mercantile Library Association on Sabbath, the matter of opening the public library is being agitated, and it is understood the matter will soon be brought before the School Board.

Preparations are making at New Orleans for the Mardi Gras festivities, and every hall and theater in the city has been secured for balls. The "Mystic Krewe of Comus" have announced for one of their former exhibitions. Endeavors are making to have the festivities eclipse even those of the Twelfth Night Revels. The Comus tableaux and ball will take place in the opera house.

The first annual exhibition of the Western New York Poultry Society opened at Buffalo last night with about 1,400 birds. The society will remain open the exhibition and the high character of the citizens controlling it, together with the variety of imported fine breeds on exhibition, will give it a good run. The exhibition is considered the best ever held in this State, and will prove a great success. Birds continue to arrive by train from all parts of this country and Canada.

Yesterday morning a train from Indianapolis ran into a wagon and team of two mules, near Edinburg, Indiana. The patent brakes stopped the train in three hundred feet. The wagon was smashed to splinters, the mules and driver were caught and carried on the cow-catcher unhurt.

On Saturday morning John Helby, residing five miles from Hamburg, Ind., went to work at his shingle machine. He was found some time after in the pit of the machine, corn and mangled shocking-ly, with an ax and log near by. Grief from his help. He leaves a wife and four children.

Nilsson re-appeared at Cincinnati last night before a large and appreciative audience. She still shows in her appearance the effects of her severe illness. She was received with much enthusiasm.

Welton B. Waters, a boy fifteen years old, yesterday morning jumped on the cow-catcher of a heavy freight train, near the depot crossing of Vine street, Louisville. He fell off and the engine ran over him, cutting off his right leg and crushing his left leg nearly off, bruising and mangling him terribly. He lived four or five hours. The engineer was arrested and held in $2,000 bail.

An old man named Thomas Smith, in a fit of temporary insanity, at St. Louis yesterday, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He inflicted a terrible wound, from which he will probably die soon.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis Board of Trade to investigate the subject of a water route from the Mississippi river along the Gulf coast and across the peninsula of Florida to St. Johns, reported last evening in favor of the project and presented a resolution that the Board of Trade memorialize Congress to make an appropriation for a complete survey, under Government officers, of the proposed inland water line and estimate the cost of construction for an easy passage of first-class Western river steamers and barges.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1870.

LETTER FROM A WEST POINT CADET.

The *Times* to-morrow will publish a letter from a West Point cadet, a member of the first class, who says: As to our feeling, it is much misrepresented and misunderstood. We are not in the least defiant, nor do we affect to be contrite. The whole affair was too painful and unfortunate in the extreme; nor did we desire the inference drawn that in our action we were arraying ourselves against the authorities and taking the law into our own hands. On the contrary, our action partook more of the nature of a social body expelling from it some unworthy members. It is true that in so doing, living as we do under the rules and articles of war, and not under the milder code of civil life, we violated the regulations of the Academy, but our violation was of the letter and not of the spirit of the law. We knew that we were rendering ourselves liable to severe punishment, but we would cheerfully submit to it in order to attain the end of maintaining in its original integrity that spirit of truth of which the Military Academy is so justly proud.

WASTED TYPE-SETTING.

The obituary of Wm. H. Hurlbut, the *World's* representative on the Tennessee, and one of the most brilliant writers for the city press, is all ready for publication.

MORE ARMS FOR FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the almost certain conclusion of peace, the steamship Pizarro cleared Monday for Bordeaux with 1,599 cases harness, 6,248 cases ammunition and nine batteries and material.

THE WATER IN BROOKLYN.

The water supply in Brooklyn is failing short, and appears likely to be cut off altogether for a short time.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—An *Avalanche* Little Rock special says: There are rumors on the streets that impeachment is being prepared against Gov. Clayton. The Supreme Court of Arkansas will to-morrow render a decision in regard to ousting Lieutenant Governor Johnson. A bill has been introduced and will probably pass, authorizing the Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness and bank note paper.

The Tennessee.

Public Anxiety Not Allayed.

The Vessel Seen Off Hatteras Now Supposed to Have Been the Tennessee—The Nantucket Ordered to Await at San Domingo the Orders of the Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1871.

The dispatch received from Boston about sighting a vessel supposed to be the Tennessee in the windward passage, and the interpretation given to the circumstances by the Naval Department, appeared for a time to allay the fears generally felt, but tonight the doubts are as strong as ever. Judge Orth, of Indiana, states positively that the President told him several days ago that instructions were given to report the arrival at once, and it was time to begin expecting news two weeks ago. The opinion expressed outside of official circles is that the vessel seen by Captain Drummond laboring in a gale off Hatteras is more likely to have been the Tennessee than the vessel seen in the windward passage, especially as Captain Drummond now says he does not know she was a barque-rigged.

Some surprise is beginning to be felt that the President or Secretary of the Navy, in view of the conflicting rumors and painful uncertainty prevailing, does not make public the precise instructions to the commissioners and communicate the orders of the admiral in those waters, touching the course to be pursued with reference to communicating with the government at home. It has been said that the reason is because of the arrival of the commissioners has been sent to Havana may be that the Commissioners found no vessel there which they could send to Havana; but Admiral Lee, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated January 13th, announcing his own departure with the Severn from San Domingo, says: "I have ordered the Nantucket, now at Porto Plato, to come here and keep ready for any service which the Commissioners may require." This dispatch is among the papers sent to the Senate in reply to Sumner's resolution. While all persons are hopeful that the expedition is safe, and some are confident, there is nevertheless great anxiety on the subject.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Second Ballot Required in Paris.

LONDON, February 14.—A second ballot will be required in Paris to determine the election of Favre, Thiers, Farcifle, Faidherbe, Cochin and Garnier, who have not obtained the requisite majorities. Minister Cremieux has ordered the liberation of Bertgowski, the Pole, imprisoned for attempting the life of the Emperor of Russia during his visit to Paris in 1867.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 14, 2 P. M.—Consols 92¾; American securities steady; 5-20s, 91¾; 10-40s, 90¾; '67s 92¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks steady; Erie 19¾; Illinois 109¾; Western 29.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton quiet; uplands 7 5-8d; Orleans 7¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; wheat steady; receipts for three days 45,000; American 30,000.

LONDON, February 14, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Erie 19; Atlantic 29¾. Refined petroleum 17½d.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton dull; uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; to arrive 7¾@7¾. California wheat 11s. 10d.

RECONSTRUCTING FRANCE.

Plan Proposed by the Dominant Party.

A Provisional Government Equally Divided Among Imperialists, Orleanists and Republicans — A Long Interregnum, Then a Plebiscitum.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, February 13, 1871.—Private advices received to-day from Paris indicate the plan of action into the programme determined upon by the Conservatives elected to the Assembly. The necessity of peace is acknowledged by all, but not any one party can be found willing to consent singly to the permanent dismemberment of France, or to the cession of territory.

It is therefore agreed that the Bordeaux Assembly shall not decide upon a permanent Government for France, but upon an *ad interim* Government—an improvement, in fact, upon the Thiers peace on the best possible terms. This Provisional Government, of which the Count of Paris is to be President, will be composed of nine members, three Imperialists, three Orleanists and three Republicans, as leaders, the Duke de Broglie, Count Daru, Count of Paris, Trochu, Guizot, Jules Favre, Changarnier, and Grevy.

This committee is to act as a unit in all matters affecting peace terms to be agreed upon with the Germans. It will, in the name of the various parties, assume whatever blame or responsibility attaches to the cessation of hostilities, which in any other war can not close.

The Assembly, called upon terms and restored peace, these same nine men will organize as a Committee of Public Safety, under the Presidency of the Count of Paris, and, in the country to come, will labor to recuperate somewhat from the struggle of the last six months. Such Republicans as, by the voice of France the questions whether the Orleanists shall be restored, or whether the King of the Belgians shall unite his country with that of France, and the ruling monarch of *La France Nouvelle*, with the present Belgian Constitution, will be the arbiters of the lands.

The elections of the past few days having resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Conservatives, there is no possible chance that the question of a Republic will ever be passed upon by the people, or by a plebiscitum, and the Belgian scheme is only to be submitted to the people after the Assembly is thrown out and out Republicans, who consider the Prussian interference as the cause of the recent Conservative triumph.

Still, it will be months before the plebiscitum can be reached. During this time, it will require all the dignity the peace settlements, will enjoy an interregnum to give the Count of Paris the opportunity possible to decide upon either of the above forms of government.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—The members of the committee appointed to visit Washington in the interest of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, departed to-day. A large number of the first class, who spent the night, and resolutions were adopted condemning the act of the Legislature in refusing a charter, and expressing a desire that Congress would, without delay, grant a well guarded charter.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

La Grange, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, O., February 14, 1871.

The following boats have laid up here on account of ice: Gladiator, Mollie Wood, Sam Stinson and our village making a secure harbor for them: Lake Erie, Whale, Coal Hill, Samson and Greyhound. A portion of the officers and crews have left for their homes.

H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—River thirteen feet nine inches, and falling, with eighty-eight feet bridge-space. Arrived—Spray, Nashville; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Dove, 2, S. Kentucky River; Annie Laurie, Kanawha; Argosy, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Clear and cool; mercury 32. The river slowly falling, with four feet six inches in the chute and six feet five inches in the canal. Very little freight showing. Arrived—Robt. Morris, New Orleans; Minnesota, Memphis. Departed—Minnesota, Cincinnati; Kate Kinney, New Orleans; Fleetwood, Memphis. Falling rapidly with three barges of iron ore; City of Quincy for New Orleans leaves to-morrow. The agent of the underwriters has been ordered to the Ohio and Mississippi freight to Memphis on the Alice Dean and return to the Falls to be transferred to Memphis freight. The Hale leaves to-morrow on the arrival of the Dean.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 14.—Port list to-day: Blue Lodge, New Orleans to Louisville, 9 P. M.; St. Mary, Memphis to Evansville, 3 A. M.; John Kyle, Cario to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Alaska, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, 8 A. M.; Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 9 A. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Bismarck, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; John T. Moore, Memphis to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Baker, Baton Rouge to Pittsburgh, 3 P. M.; Dexter, to New Orleans St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville Packet, 4 P. M.; W. Strader, Natchnali to New Orleans, 6 P. M. River fell two inches. Clear; mercury forty degrees.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—River rising, with seven feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and cold. Arrived: Nashville and Lawrence, Cincinnati, Eddyville, Evansville; John Lumsden, Cairo. Departed—Eddyville, Evansville.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Nashville; the Quaker, Memphis; Carrie S. Kountz, Louisville; St. Johns, Hannibal. Departed—Rubicon, Vicksburg; Belle Memphis, Memphis, New Orleans. River falling; total decline, thirty inches, with not more than eight feet to Cairo. Weather clear, warm and growing fast.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—Clear and cool. River falling. Up: St. Joseph. Down: Legal Tender, Columbia, Belle St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 14.—Down—Belfast, Potomac, Natchez, Pargoud. Up—Chas. Bodman, Ironsides, Marble City, Welcome, Shannon, City of Alton. River falling. Weather clear.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Arrived—Susie Silver, Morrison's barges. Departed—Vivian Belle. Departed—H. S. Turner, Commonwealth.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., February 14.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 46 head; the market is dull and lower for first class, the quality of which are sold at $11 50@12 50; first quality at $10; second quality at $8 50@9 50; third quality at $7@8. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,562 head; the supply is a trifle larger than last week, and sufficient to affect prices; sales in lots at $2 50@4; extra $4 50.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—Cotton steady; low middling 19½c. Bulk meats active; clear sides 11½c; clear ribbed 11½c; shoulders 9½c; hams 14c. Lard firm at 12½c. Corn 80c. Oats 60c. Wheat No. 2 Fall $1 60@1 65. Flour $7 50@7 75.

OHIO NEWS.

In a fight among a party of Bohemians in Cleveland on Sunday, arising from a dispute as to the ownership of a gallon of beer, a man named Boudice received probably fatal wounds.

Prof. Andrews, State Geologist, says that the Duck Creek Valley in Washington county, has abundant salt veins to supply the entire State with salt.

Phebe Riley, the daughter of "Riley's Narrative," an account of captivity among the Arabs, died in Urbana, a few days ago, aged ninety-four years.

Three brothers named Mast, living near Deavertown, Muskingum county, died a few days ago. Going down a steep declivity, the youngest one slipped, and in the effort to catch him the oldest brother's gun was discharged, the charge taking effect in his side causing death in twenty-four hours.

Joseph von Schaben is the name of a German Count living in Monroe county, who, having eschewed titles is like an honest man earning his bread by the hardest kind of labor—cultivating the soil of the Ohio river hills.

The Cleveland papers contain advertisements announcing that "application is to be made to the Governor of Ohio for the pardon of Dr. Jay F. Galentine, convicted of murder in the first." Petitions both in favor and against pardon are in circulation.

It is estimated that in German and Miami townships of Montgomery county, at least six thousand cases of chicken pox were grown this season.

A recent rat hunt in Jersey township, Licking county brought death to 450 pounds of the vermin. Of rats and mice 1,174 were slaughtered.

A Board of Trade is to be organized at Newark.

A specimen of pig iron smelted from Straitsville coal, without coking, was left at the Dayton Board of Trade Rooms on Saturday, by Hon. Peter Odlin. It is from the works of the Columbus Iron Company.

ONE MILLION JEWS IN AMERICA.

Their Character as Educators and Citizens—Some Interesting Facts.

"No one but a Jew can commensurately appreciate the intense happiness of the Hebrew people in this country. Free America is the modern Moses who has delivered them from European bondage, or perhaps far worse than the Egyptian. They have not been made to drink the bitter waters of Marah in this land; they have not thirsted in the wilderness of sihur, nor hankered after the flesh-pots. They have sped to this hospitable province, this modern 'Elim,' where there are more than 'twelve wells of water, and three score and ten palm trees,' and they are wholesome ne more." This is the language of a clear-headed Hebrew, Mr. J. J. Noah, who has contributed to Mr. Eaton's new Report on Education one of its most valuable Appendices. Outstanding this Appendix is an account of Hebrew Education in the United States; but it is more than this. We do not know of a better historical and social sketch of the American Jews than that which Mr. N. Noah has put together, for one which comprises so much curious information within a limited space.

There are in the United States about one million resident Jews; and it is a singular circumstance that the majority of this number no longer consider a knowledge of the Hebrew language essential. On this point Mr. Noah says: "Education in the Hebrew language is now purely secondary, and it is only taught for the purpose of enabling them to participate in the various religious ceremonies which are given in Hebrew. Modern American reforms introduced in synagogue worship, do away with the exclusiveness of the Hebrew prayers and sermons, or lectures are now commonly preached in the English and German languages. Some reformers insist that all the services should hereafter be conducted in English or German, so that all the congregation should understand; for it is true that the per centage of Hebrews attending synagogue, and using their Prayer Books, is generally very small. In other words, it is evident that the Hebrew language is fast losing its importance among the Jews. The Jews are becoming more and more cosmopolitically, although the orthodox Israelites cling with great tenacity to their ancient faith and usages, and refuse to be separated from the ancient landmarks. It is but a question of time, however, with the Jews, as with the Christians, that they will be literary spirit of the age."

The Journal continues the writer) is no longer taught in Jewish schools as an exclusive study. It is referred to and interwoven with other school exercises, but is not a specialty. The Rabbis of the present day, as heretofore, compel their children to an extensive study of Hebrew, commencing at the age of five or six years; but they impart to them a general knowledge of Hebrew, so that they may read it fluently, even if they understand it but imperfectly, to the end that when they become *Barmitzvah*, or Sons of the Law, at the mature age of manhood, when parental authority is considered to cease, they may read their portion of the *Pitud*, or the law of Moses, in the synagogue, as the first witness and exhibit of their entry into the mysteries of Judaism. Many Rabbis are also therefore wrongfully classified among the dead languages. It has never expired, but has constantly had life. When it is considered, however, that the Hebrew youth are no longer compelled to master it, or to use it as a basis for other studies, as in the days of the decadence, and, like the Latin, will only serve the purposes of a language of religious ceremony.

On the general subject of Jewish Education, Commissioner Eaton remarks: "The hereditary characteristics of the race should be considered, and to a remarkable degree the result of a training at once so minute and so comprehensive as to embrace almost every act in the life of an Israelite, from the cradle to the grave. Education with him is not a thing quite similar to that with other nations; it is the companion of his whole existence. His peculiarities, his habits of life, his style of language, and to strangers, his habits of life, the preparation of his food, the ceremonies at his festivals, are all observed in accordance with traditions centuries old. This constant education has produced a homogeneity of the race, which centuries have not served under so widely varying conditions, but have attested the most persistent and fixed characteristics. In four hundred years of American liberty, and their portion of the common school system, are specially noticed the rapid assimilation of the Jews who come here to perpetuate antagonisms."

Among the most interesting results of Hebrew education is the fact that it teaches and begets educators. They have a genius for teaching, and their business, like that of the Germans, is a specialty. Mr. Noah is a young man of twenty-three, and is worthy the attention of those foreigners who come here to perpetuate antagonisms.

One of the most praiseworthy results of Hebrew education is the Jew's love for his own race and calling. They keenly appreciate the idea of Pride, that "education consists in giving to the body and the soul all the perfection of which they are capable of. Therefore a poor Israelite will sacrifice everything to educate a talented son, that he may be educated. In European countries, where it was not possible to promote Jewish schools, the Israelites, as a class, have been ever the most liberal freely to the schools of other sects, to the end that they might acquire and keep control over the youth therein, even at the expense of their religious conscience. In the United States, however, it is worthy of remark that, as a class, they support education, liberal laws, and unrestricted liberty, the progress and prosperity of the country, and the commensurately achieved. It was reserved for this republic first to unveil the obscurity and fanatical character of Jewish education. It has not been compelled to secrecy, as in mediæval and even modern times, and it existed in the synagogue, but has been thrown open for public examination. The American Israelite subscribes liberally to our system of free schools, and watches with anxiety and hope the progress of American education. He is grateful for the blessings he enjoys.

It is Hebrew education to insist that inasmuch as they are governed by the government, and not by the true aim of education, so the Government in return, should foster and conserve it as the most important of all to the state, and as the surest guarantee of its happiness to the masses. It therefore follows that genuine Hebrew education is a unit in that it teaches no Jew can do not consider it any longer absolutely essential for the well being of the Jews that they should educate their children exclusively according to the old Hebrew customs. They have entered into the spirit of the age, public, entitled to enjoy all of its blessings, to share in its advantages and to contribute to its welfare. They believe that education should be common and universal, but leaving religious instruction to the care of the different denominations, declaring that in the existence of civil and religious liberty, in the equality of rights and privileges, in the full enjoyment of recent laws which proclaim the obliteration of all distinctions of race and religion, and in their equal in citizenship and receiving equal application of the laws. This is their present education.

Although the Jews have entered into the legion it may not be amiss to indicate a few. In late days they have contributed to Spanish literature Moses Montefiore, Borne, Auerbach, Heinrich Heine, Jules Janin, Cracee Aguilar, and Feuld, and in the United States, Mordecai Noah, Rachel Lazarus, Lewis Gaylord Clark, Rimbom, and Isaacs, all noticed by modern encyclopedias. Among the Jews of Europe, as statesmen, jurists, poets, philosophers, philologists, historians, physicians, financiers, musicians, authors, engineering monarch of *La France Nouvelle*, who has just begun Belgium connect with the extreme; nor did we desire the inference drawn that in our action we were arraying ourselves against the authorities and taking the law into our own hands. On the contrary, our action partook more of the nature of a social body expelling from it some unworthy members. It is true that in so doing, living as we do under the rules and articles of war, and not under the milder code of civil life, we violated the regulations of the Academy, but our violation was of the letter and not of the spirit of the law. We knew that we were rendering ourselves liable to severe punishment, but we would cheerfully submit to it in order to attain the end of maintaining in its original integrity that spirit of truth of which the Military Academy is so justly proud.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—The members of the committee appointed to visit Washington in the interest of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, departed to-day. A large number of the first class, who spent the night, and resolutions were adopted condemning the act of the Legislature in refusing a charter, and expressing a desire that Congress would, without delay, grant a well guarded charter.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

La Grange, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, O., February 14, 1871.

The following boats have laid up here on account of ice: Gladiator, Mollie Wood, Sam Stinson and our village making a secure harbor for them: Lake Erie, Whale, Coal Hill, Samson and Greyhound. A portion of the officers and crews have left for their homes.

H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—River thirteen feet nine inches, and falling, with eighty-eight feet bridge-space. Arrived—Spray, Nashville; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Dove, 2, S. Kentucky River; Annie Laurie, Kanawha; Argosy, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Clear and cool; mercury 32. The river slowly falling, with four feet six inches in the chute and six feet five inches in the canal. Very little freight showing. Arrived—Robt. Morris, New Orleans; Minnesota, Memphis. Departed—Minnesota, Cincinnati; Kate Kinney, New Orleans; Fleetwood, Memphis. Falling rapidly with three barges of iron ore; City of Quincy for New Orleans leaves to-morrow. The agent of the underwriters has been ordered to the Ohio and Mississippi freight to Memphis on the Alice Dean and return to the Falls to be transferred to Memphis freight. The Hale leaves to-morrow on the arrival of the Dean.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 14.—Port list to-day: Blue Lodge, New Orleans to Louisville, 9 P. M.; St. Mary, Memphis to Evansville, 3 A. M.; John Kyle, Cario to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Alaska,